

STN
USPATALL
9/2/03

=> d 16 1-8 abs,bib

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB Methods of making a calcium fortified, tartaric acid-containing product that is essentially free of tartrate precipitates. The tartaric acid concentration of a precursor is adjusted to form an adjusted precursor. An additive comprising a calcium-based compound is mixed with the adjusted precursor to make the fortified product. The compound may be calcium gluconate, a variety of other compounds or mixtures thereof. The fortified product, when stored at approximately 70.degree. F., may remain essentially free of tartrate precipitate for at least sixteen weeks.

The fortified, tartaric acid-containing products processed by the disclosed methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2002:3668 USPATFULL
TI Calcium-fortified, grape-based products and methods for making them
IN Livisay, Stacy A., Voorhees, NJ, UNITED STATES
Lavoie, James P., Billerica, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002001642 A1 20020103
US 6576277 B2 20030610
AI US 2001-788327 A1 20010216 (9)
PRAI US 2000-183299P 20000217 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BROMBERG & SUNSTEIN LLP, 125 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110-1618
CLMN Number of Claims: 41
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 738

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB An oral product and method is provided for inhibiting tartar formation on the teeth. The product is housed in a container and includes a first composition containing a water soluble calcium phosphate salt or monolithic combination of calcium and phosphate salts in a carrier with the first composition having a pH less than 7, and a second composition containing an alkaline material and a fluoride ion source in a carrier to achieve a pH greater than 7.5. The first and second compositions are separated from one another prior to use. When combined upon application to the teeth, the first and second compositions form a system for inhibiting tartar around the teeth.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2001:93079 USPATFULL
TI Anti-tartar dental product and method
IN Lee, G Jae, Trumbull, CT, United States
Ziemkiewicz, Alexander George, Shelton, CT, United States
Williams, David Robert, Monroe, CT, United States
Barrow, Stephen Roy, Trumbull, CT, United States
PA Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., division of Conopco, Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6248310 B1 20010619
AI US 2000-538564 20000329 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-395064, filed on 13 Sep 1999
PRAI US 1999-129779P 19990416 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep K.
LREP Honig, Milton L.

CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 623
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB An oral product and method is provided for inhibiting tartar formation on the teeth. The product is housed in a container and includes a first composition containing a water soluble calcium phosphate salt or monolithic combination of calcium and phosphate salts in a carrier with the first composition having a pH less than 7, and a second composition containing an alkaline material and a fluoride ion source in a carrier to achieve a pH greater than 7.5. The first and second compositions are separated from one another prior to use. When combined upon application to the teeth, the first and second compositions form a system for inhibiting tartar around the teeth.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2001:43697 USPATFULL
TI Anti-tartar dental product and related method
IN Lee, G Jae, Trumbull, CT, United States
Zienkiewicz, Alexander George, Shelton, CT, United States
Williams, David Robert, Monroe, CT, United States
Barrow, Stephen Roy, Trumbull, CT, United States
PA Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, division of Conopco, Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6207139 B1 20010827
AI US 1999-395064 19990913 (9)
PRAI US 1999-129779P 19990416 (50)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep K.
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 629
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB An ionically gellable material is gelled with a metal cation and the metal cation content of the gel is reduced to provide the gel with binding sites not occupied by the metal cation so the gel can be used to bind and remove metal cations from solution. In a preferred embodiment, a calcium alginate or calcium pectate gel in the form of beads is prepared, the calcium ion content of the gel is reduced to between 0.01 mg/g and 1.5 mg/g of moist gel by contacting the gel with an aqueous solution of acid such as lactic or tartaric acid having a pH of 1 to 3.5. The gel can be produced containing a microorganism such as yeast used for fermentation so metal ions can be removed while fermenting with the microorganism. In the bottle fermentation of wine to produce champagne, the gel containing yeast is added to the wine in the bottle. During fermentation, calcium and potassium ions are bound by the gel to reduce the precipitation of calcium tartrate and/or **potassium bitartrate**. Other uses of the gel include binding metal ions which can be other than calcium ions to provide metal ions for regulating enzymic activity or for recognizing, binding or purifying organic materials such as proteins or amino acids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 96:96793 USPATFULL
TI Alginate or pectate gel deficient in gelling ions for use in binding

metal ions
IN Rinn, Jean-Charles, Cognac, France
Robillard, Bertrand, Epernay, France
PA Champagne Moët & Chandon, Epernay, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5567451 19961022
AI US 1995-368446 19950104 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-940856, filed on 23 Oct 1992, now
patented, Pat. No. US 5385741
PRAI FR 1991-2220 19910225
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.
LREP Lowe, Price, LeBlanc & Becker
CLMN Number of Claims: 60
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 982
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB An ionically gellable material is gelled with a metal cation and the metal cation content of the gel is reduced to provide the gel with binding sites not occupied by the metal cation so the gel can be used to bind and remove metal cations from solution. In a preferred embodiment, a calcium alginate gel in the form of beads is prepared, the calcium ion content of the gel is reduced to between 0.01 mg/g and 1.5 mg/g of moist gel by contacting the gel with an aqueous solution of acid such as lactic or tartaric acid having a pH of 1 to 3.5. The gel can be produced containing a microorganism such as yeast used for fermentation so metal ions can be removed while fermenting with the microorganism. In the bottle fermentation of wine to produce champagne, the gel containing yeast is added to the wine in the bottle. During fermentation, calcium and potassium ions are bound by the gel to reduce the precipitation of calcium tartrate and/or **potassium bitartrate**. Other uses of the gel include binding metal ions which can be other than calcium ions to provide metal ions for regulating enzymic activity or for recognizing, binding or purifying organic materials such as proteins or amino acids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 95:9537 USPATFULL
TI Calcium alginate gel partially deficient in calcium ions for use in binding metal cations
IN Rinn, Jean-Charles, Cognac, France
Robillard, Bertrand, Epernay, France
PA Champagne Moët & Chandon, Epernay, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5385741 19950131
WO 9214544 19920903
AI US 1992-940856 19921023 (7)
WO 1992-FR171 19920225
19921023 PCT 371 date
19921023 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI FR 1991-2220 19910225
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.
LREP Lowe, Price, LeBlanc & Becker
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,26
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 797
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB A device is disclosed for delivering an agent to an environment of use at a substantially constant rate over time. The device comprises a wall formed of a microporous material surrounding a compartment housing the agent and a thermodynamic member. The member comprises a film formed of an expandable, semipermeable material surrounding a means for expanding the member. The member can occupy any space-position in the compartment, and it also can be in contact with the wall. In operation, when the device is in the environment, agent is delivered from the device by diffusion through fluid-filled paths in the microporous wall, with external fluid simultaneously entering the compartment through the paths, also, fluid is imbibed by the member from fluid present in the compartment or directly across the wall causing it to expand, fill the compartment and continuously maintain agent in a substantially saturated state at the wall, thereby delivering agent at a substantially zero order rate of release from the device over a prolonged period of time.

AN 80:58493 USPATFULL

TI Device for dispensing drug by combined diffusional and osmotic operations

IN Theeuwes, Felix, Los Altos, CA, United States

PA Alza Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4235236 19801125

AI US 1979-11121 19790212 (6)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rosenbaum, C. Fred

LREP Sabatine, Paul L., Mandell, Edward L., Ciotti, Thomas E.

CLMN Number of Claims: 21

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 780

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB Novel prostaglandin dehydro analogs of the PGE.sub.2 and PGF.sub.2.sub.alpha. series possessing diethylenic unsaturation in the carboxylic acid chain which may be further substituted at C-4, C-6 and/or C-15 by a methyl, ethyl or propyl group, the C-20 nor- or bisnor-derivatives, and certain C-20 alkyl derivatives thereof; processes for the production of such compounds and novel and useful intermediates obtained thereby. Also included are the pharmaceutically acceptable, non toxic esters and salts of the carboxylic acid function and the pharmaceutically acceptable, non toxic esters and/or ethers of the secondary hydroxyl groups. These compounds possess prostaglandin-like activities and thus are useful in the treatment of mammals, where prostaglandins are indicated.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 75:21151 USPATFULL

TI 4,5,13-Prostatrienoic acid derivatives

IN Crabbe, Pierre, Grenoble, France

Fried, John H., Palo Alto, CA, United States

PA Syntex (U.S.A.), Inc., Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 3879438 19750422

AI US 1973-368983 19730611 (5)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1973-338325, filed on 5 Mar 1973, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1972-306414, filed on 14 Nov 1972, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1971-204769, filed on 3 Dec 1971, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gerstl, Robert

LREP Blaufarb, Gerard A., Simon, Leon, Walker, William B.
CLMN Number of Claims: 86
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 4727
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPAT2 on STN

AB Methods of making a calcium fortified, tartaric acid-containing product that is essentially free of tartrate precipitates, and products made by this method. The tartaric acid concentration of a precursor is adjusted to form an adjusted precursor. An additive containing a calcium-based compound is mixed with the adjusted precursor to make the fortified product. The compound may be calcium gluconate, a variety of other compounds or mixtures thereof. The fortified product, when stored at approximately 70 degree. F., may remain essentially free of tartrate precipitate for at least sixteen weeks.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2002:3668 USPAT2
TI Calcium-fortified, grape-based products and methods for making them
IN Livisay, Stacy A., Voorhees, NJ, United States
Lavoie, James P., Billerica, MA, United States
PA Welch Foods, Inc., Concord, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6576277 B2 20030610
AI US 2001-788327 20010216 (9)
PRAI US 2000-183299P 20000217 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Pratt, Helen
LREP Bromberg & Sunstein LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 727
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:14:10 ON 02 SEP 2003)

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 12:14:20 ON 02 SEP 2003

L1 519740 S (CRYSTAL?)
L2 186 S (POTASSIUM(W) BITARTRATE)
L3 34958 S (CALCIUM(W) CHLORIDE)
L4 5455 S (GEL(3W) MATRIX)
L5 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4
L6 8 S L1 AND L2 AND L3

=>

9/2/03

=> d 110 1-25 abs,bib

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB Single **crystals** of Ca iodate and Ba iodate were grown by simple **gel** technique by single diffusion method. The optimum conditions were established by varying various parameters such as pH of gel soln., gel concn., gel setting time, concn. of the reactants etc. **Crystals** having different morphologies and habits were obtained. Prismatic, dendritic **crystals** of Ba iodate and prismatic, needle shaped, hopper **crystals** of Ca iodate were obtained. Some of them were transparent, some translucent, and few others were opaque. Both the **crystals** were studied using XRD, FTIR, and thermal anal. The **crystals** were doped by Fe impurity. The effect of doping was studied using IR spectroscopy and thermal anal.

AN 2001:800542 HCAPLUS

DN 136:77381

TI Growth and study of some **gel** grown Group II single **crystals** of iodate

AU Shitole, Sharda J.; Saraf, K. B.

CS PG Department of Physics, Pratap College, Amalner, 425 401, India

SO Bulletin of Materials Science (2001), 24(5), 461-468

CODEN: BUMSDW; ISSN: 0250-4707

PB Indian Academy of Sciences

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB This paper present sorption properties of a selective water sorbent based on mesoporous KSKG silica **gel** as a host **matrix** and **calcium chloride** as a hygroscopic salt. Sorption isobars, isochores and isotherms at T = 20-150.degree. and vapor partial pressures of 8-133 mbar clearly showed tow types of water sorption: (1) the formation of solid **crystal** hydrates at low amts. of N of sorbed water, and (2) vapor absorption mainly by the salt soln. at higher N. Sorption properties of CaCl₂ **crystal** hydrates change strongly due to their impregnation into mesoporous silica **gel**, whereas the soln. confinement to the mesopores id not change its water sorption properties with respect to the bulk soln. Isosteric sorption heat was measured to dependent on water sorption and to change from 62.5 kJ/mol for solid hydrates to 42.2-45.6 kJ/mol for soln.

AN 1997:150464 HCAPLUS

DN 126:297976

TI Selective water sorbents for multiple applications, 1. CaCl₂ confined in mesopores of silica gel: sorption properties

AU Aristov, Yu. I.; Tokarev, M. M.; Cacciola, G.; Restuccia, G.

CS Federal Scientific Center, Boreskov Inst. Catalysis, Novosibirsk, Russia

SO Reaction Kinetics and Catalysis Letters (1996), 59(2), 325-333

CODEN: RKCLAU; ISSN: 0304-4122

PB Akademiai Kiado

DT Journal

LA English

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB FTIR spectra of black lipid films formed by dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine (DMPC) in air were recorded at various temps. Black lipid films drawn from a DMPC aq. dispersion and a DMPC + 0.1 M CaCl₂ aq. dispersion showed the **gel** to liq. **crystal** phase transition at .apprx.24 and 27.degree., resp.

AN 1996:554354 HCAPLUS

DN 125:311177

TI **Gel** to liquid **crystal** phase transition of black lipid

films in air as studied by FTIR spectroscopy
AU Tano, Takanori; Umemura, Junzo
CS Inst. for Chem. Res., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, 611, Japan
SO Chemistry Letters (1996), (9), 801-802
CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
PB Nippon Kagakkai
DT Journal
LA English

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB Thin films of Ca-modified lead titanate were fabricated by sol-gel processing. The complex alkoxides were prep'd. by reacting lead acetate and calcium chloride with titanium tri-isopropoxide mono-acetylacetonate. Titanium tri-isopropoxide mono-acetylacetonate was synthesized by addn. of acetylacetone to titanium tetra-isopropoxide as a chelating agent. Thin films were deposited on Si(100), MgO(100) and Pt/MgO(100) substrates by dip-coating. X-ray diffraction analyses were carried out for thin films to investigate cryst. phases, **crystallog.** orientation and lattice parameters. Thin films deposited on all the substrates used exhibited perovskite single phase. Conditions for obtaining homogeneous crack-free thin films were det'd.

AN 1996:475380 HCAPLUS

DN 125:149052

TI Sol-gel processing of $Pb_{1-x}Ca_xTiO_3$ thin films

AU Soe, Ko Ko Kyaw; Maeda, Masaki; Suzuki, Ikuo

CS Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Nagoya Institute of Technology, Gokiso-cho, Showa-ku, Aichi, 466, Japan

SO Materials Letters (1996), 27(6), 373-379

CODEN: MLETDJ; ISSN: 0167-577X

PB Elsevier

DT Journal

LA English

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB An attempt was made to clarify phase transition behavior of nylon 66 in a solvent mixt. of calcium chloride and methanol on cooling. The nylon 66 soln. showed turbidity and generated a thermally reversible gel during slow cooling and rapid quenching, followed by aging. Gelation temp. remarkably depended on cooling rate, as well as mol. wt. and polymer concn. The results of the temp. dependence of X-ray diffraction of the **gel** aged for 2 days at 25 degree. revealed that **crystals** generated and grew during gelation. ^{13}C NMR data on the **gel** suggested that the solvent mols., esp. **calcium chloride** assoc'd. by methanol mols., formed an organometallic coordination complex with the nylon 66.

AN 1996:119903 HCAPLUS

DN 124:147433

TI Thermal gelation of the nylon 6,6-calcium chloride-methanol system

AU Hattori, Makiko; Saito, Masatoshi

CS Fundamental Research Laboratory of Natural & Synthetic Polymers, Asahi Chemical Industry, Osaka, 569, Japan

SO Polymer Journal (Tokyo) (1996), 28(2), 139-44

CODEN: POLJB8; ISSN: 0032-3896

PB Society of Polymer Science, Japan

DT Journal

LA English

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB For apatite prep'd. by a silicahydro gel method using $Ca(NO_3)_2$ (group I) or $CaCl_2$ (group II) and a gelatin gel method using $Ca(NO_3)_2$ (group III) or $CaCl_2$ (group IV), the formation vol. as well as the formation condition of a periodic-layered ppt. (Liesegang ring) were studied along with the pH measurement calcn. of Ca/P ratio, an estn. of the Cl^- ion, morphol.

observation by SEM, qual. analyses by x-ray diffraction (identification, **crystallite** size, lattice imperfections, lattice consts.) and the compn. anal. by IR absorption spectroscopy. There were no differences between group I-II and group III-IV products; thus, it is possible to prepn. fluoroapatite with satisfactory properties by a gel method using CaCl_2 as well as $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

AN 1990:185748 HCAPLUS

DN 112:185748

TI A study on the formation of apatite **crystallized** with gel method

AU Endo, Toshiya; Amano, Norihito; Yoshida, Mitsuru; Murakami, Hitoshi; Kosuge, Naoki; Ohmi, Yuzo; Kameda, Akira

CS Sch. Dent., Nippon Dent. Univ., Niigata, 951, Japan

SO Shika Kiso Igakkai Zasshi (1989), 31(5), 542-63

CODEN: SHKKAN; ISSN: 0385-0137

DT Journal

LA Japanese

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB The gel growth of Ca tartrate was studied. The surface tension plays a crit. role in the nucleation and crystn. The Rebinder no. and diffusion limit the growth diam.

AN 1984:620119 HCAPLUS

DN 101:220119

TI Study of **crystal** growth processes in **gels**

AU Goshka, L. L.; Ruzov, V. P.

CS Syktyvkar. Gos. Univ., Syktyvkar, USSR

SO Deposited Doc. (1983), VINITI 6841-83, 24 pp. Avail.: VINITI

DT Report

LA Russian

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 25 INSPEC (C) 2003 IEE on STN

AN 2002:7451269 INSPEC DN A2002-24-8110D-015

AB Calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate (CHPD) **crystals** are well known urinary **crystals**. The **crystals** were grown by the **gel** technique by diffusing **calcium chloride** solution into sodium metasilicate **gel** impregnated by orthophosphoric acid. The formation of Liesegang rings was observed. The effect of various parameters such as, the gel pH, the concentration of reactants, the height of the column of supernatant solutions, was studied. The gel and its structure were found to be playing an important role in the formation of Liesegang rings.

DN A2002-24-8110D-015

TI The study of the different parameters affecting Liesegang rings formation during the growth of calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate **crystals**

AU Joseph, K.C.; Joshi, M.J. (Dept. of Phys., Saurashtra Univ., Gujarat, India)

SO Indian Journal of Physics, Part A (March 2002) vol.76A, no.2, p.159-63. 20 refs.

Published by: Indian Assoc. Cultivation Sci

CODEN: INJADP ISSN: 0019-5480

SICI: 0019-5480(200203)76A:2L.159:SDPA;1-M

DT Journal

TC Experimental

CY India

LA English

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 25 INSPEC (C) 2003 IEE on STN

AN 2001:7015081 INSPEC DN A2001-19-8110D-002

AB Single **crystals** of calcium tartrate trihydrate were grown by using silica **gel** as a medium. The gel was set by acidification of sodium metasilicate solution by orthophosphoric acid solution. The supernatant solution containing **calcium chloride** and

tartaric acid was poured on the **gel**. However, this is in contrast to the usual growth technique for growing calcium tartrate **crystals**, where the **gel** is set with tartaric acid and **calcium chloride** is used as a supernatant solution. The **crystal** growth and the role played by **gel** is discussed. The **crystals** were characterized by FTIR spectroscopic technique and thermogravimetric analysis. A kinetics of dehydration was studied by using the Coast-Redfern, the Horowitz-Metzger and the Freeman-Carroll relations.

DN A2001-19-8110D-002

TI FTIR spectroscopic and thermal studies of calcium tartrate trihydrate **crystals** grown by **gel** assistance.

AU Joshi, V.S.; Joshi, M.J. (Dept. of Phys., Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot, India)
SO Indian Journal of Physics, Part A (March 2001) vol.75A, no.2, p.159-63. 21 refs.

Published by: Indian Assoc. Cultivation Sci

CODEN: INJADP ISSN: 0019-5480

SICI: 0019-5480(200103)75A:2L:159:FSTS;1-K

DT Journal

TC Experimental

CY India

LA English

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 25 INSPEC (C) 2003 FIZ KARLSRUHE on STN

AN 1996:5292594 INSPEC DN A9614-8110D-008

AB Tartrates of calcium and strontium **crystallize** in the orthorhombic system and have attracted considerable attention an account of their ferroelectric, nonlinear optical and spectral properties. Calcium tartrate and strontium tartrate form solid solutions in all proportions, e.g. $\text{Ca}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - calcium strontium tartrate tetrahydrate (CSTT). The purpose of the present paper is to report the growth and characterization of CSTT mixed **crystals**. The growth process involves the controlled diffusion of **calcium chloride** -strontium chloride solutions into silica **gel** made up of sodium metasilicate and tartaric acid solutions at ambient temperature and ultraviolet light conditions.

DN A9614-8110D-008

TI Growth and characterization of calcium strontium tartrate **crystals**

AU Sooryanarayana, K.; Dharmaprakash, S.M. (Dept. of Phys., Mangalore Univ., India)

SO Crystal Research and Technology (1996) vol.31, no.2, p.K11-15. 7 refs.

Published by: Akademie Verlag

CODEN: CRTEDF ISSN: 0232-1300

SICI: 0232-1300(1996)31:2L:k11:GCCS;1-9

DT Journal

TC Experimental

CY Germany, Federal Republic of

LA English

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 25 INSPEC (C) 2003 IEE on STN

AN 1985:2525916 INSPEC DN A85109103

AB Single **crystals** of calcium tartrate ($\text{CaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) are grown at room temperature (approximately 32 degrees C) in a silica-**gel** medium by slow interdiffusion of component ions. Good **crystals** appeared down the **gel** column and grew to about 8 mm*4 mm size. The speed and size of formation of the **crystals** depended on the thickness of the **gel** and concentration of the **calcium chloride** solution. The electrical conductivity of as grown single **crystals** of calcium tartrate was measured. The possible ferroelectric transition temperature of as grown $\text{CaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ was found to be 140 degrees C. An attempt has been made to understand the behaviour of the **crystals** from the DC conductivity.

DN A85109103
TI Growth of calcium tartrate single **crystals** in gel and their DC conductivity.
AU Gon, H.B. (Dept. of Phys., IIT, Kharagpur, India)
SO National Academy Science Letters (Feb. 1985) vol.8, no.2, p.51-3. 10 refs.
CODEN: NASLDX ISSN: 0250-541X
DT Journal
TC Experimental
CY India
LA English

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 25 INSPEC (C) 2003 IEE on STN
AN 1985:2432103 INSPEC DN A85048573

AB Sparingly soluble calcium sulphate dihydrate (gypsum) **crystals** are grown by the gel method, derived from the diffusion of **calcium chloride** into the set gel containing ammonium sulphate. By etching (010) matched cleavages (of gypsum grown by above method) with analar grade nitric acid as well as successively etching a thin flake, it has been established that the tracks of dislocations initially make an inclination to the cleavage face and continue almost parallel to the cleavage face. The change in the tracking of dislocations in gel-grown gypsum has been attributed to the role of gel inclusion, as well as a faster growth rate.

DN A85048573
TI Tracking of dislocations in gel-grown gypsum single **crystals**.
AU Raju, K.S. (Dept. of Crystallogr. & Biophys., Madras Univ., India)
SO Journal of Materials Science (Feb. 1985) vol.20, no.2, p.756-60. 14 refs.
Price: CCCC 0022-2461/85\$03.00+.12
CODEN: JMTSAS ISSN: 0022-2461
DT Journal
TC Experimental
CY United Kingdom
LA English

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 25 INSPEC (C) 2003 IEE on STN
AN 1984:2347716 INSPEC DN A84114388

AB Synthetic gypsum **crystals** are grown from sodium meta silicate gel when 1M **calcium chloride** solution diffuses into the gel imbedded with 1M ammonium sulphate solution. Acicular-shaped **crystals** of Herring-Bone structure are observed. When methanol was added to the gel medium, tabular **crystals** revealing Hour-glass structure are rarely observed. In the presence of methanol the silicate particles are inhibited from being incorporated into the **crystals** as a result of pushing and incorporating mechanisms. Inclusion of silicate particles in traces gives rise to an Hour-glass pattern. The implications are discussed.

DN A84114388
TI Growth mechanism of Herring-Bone and Hour-glass synthetic gypsum.
AU Jayakumar, D.; Raju, K.S. (Univ. of Madras, Madras, India)
SO Bulletin of Materials Science (Dec. 1983) vol.5, no.5, p.399-404. 9 refs.
CODEN: BUMSDW ISSN: 0250-6327
DT Journal
TC Experimental
CY India
LA English

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 25 INSPEC (C) 2003 IEE on STN
AN 1984:2155893 INSPEC DN A84002491

AB Sparingly water soluble calcium sulphate dihydrate (gypsum) single **crystals** are grown by the gel method, derived from the highly soluble reactants, **calcium chloride** and ammonium sulphate. By the diffusion of 1M **calcium**

chloride solution into sodium metasilicate **gel** (sp.gr: 1.06 gm cm⁻³, pH approximately 7.5), imbedded before setting, with varied amounts of weak acid (acetic acid) and 20 ml of 1M ammonium sulphate solution, dendritic structures are commonly observed in the gel at the interface, at a particular concentration of the acid. The needle shaped tabular **crystals** are also observed to grow at greater depths in the **gel**. Dendrites are studied by optical, X-ray diffraction and infrared studies. It has been established that the dendrites are calcium sulphate dihydrate **crystals** formed probably due to the influence of soluble impurities (like calcium acetate, in the present case), when the rate of diffusion is fairly high and the twinning mechanism favoured. The implications are discussed.

DN A84002491
TI Dendritic structures in gel grown gypsum.
AU Raju, K.S. (Dept. of Crystallography & Biophys., Univ. of Madras, Madras, India)
SO Crystal Research and Technology (1983) vol.18, no.10, p.1277-81. 14 refs.
CODEN: CRTEDF ISSN: 0232-1300
DT Journal
TC Experimental
CY German Democratic Republic
LA English

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB Methods are disclosed in which first and second reactant salts and, optionally, a complexing agent are added to a non-aqueous reaction solvent to form a reaction system. The reactant salts, which are substantially soluble and reactive with each other in water to form a first **crystallite** of calcium carbonate, are present in the reaction solvent in relative amounts that are sufficient to form a desired amount of the calcium carbonate in the reaction system. The complexing agent, if present, is a crown ether or other cyclic or acyclic polydentate chelating agent that, in the reaction solvent, forms chelation complexes with at least one of the reactant salts. Reaction of the first and second reactant salts in the reaction solvent forms a second **crystallite** precipitate comprising **crystals** of calcium carbonate having a different habit or morphology from calcium carbonate **crystals** in the first **crystallite** that would otherwise be formable in water by reaction of similar amounts of the first and second reactant salts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 1998:161962 USPATFULL
TI Calcium carbonates of altered **crystal** habit or morphology and methods for producing same
IN Doxsee, Kenneth M., Eugene, OR, United States
PA State of Oregon acting by and through the Oregon State Board of Higher Education on behalf of the University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5853686 19981229
AI US 1996-695800 19960812 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-104863, filed on 10 Aug 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5545394, issued on 13 Aug 1996
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Straub, Gary P.
LREP Klarquist Sparkman Campbell Leigh & Whinston, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 780
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention relates to a double packages for preventing caking of powders or granules which comprises an inner container having high water vapor permeability for packaging article, an outer container having no or low water vapor permeability for packing said inner container, and desiccants placed between said inner container and said outer container.

AN 97:72597 USPATFULL

TI Package for preventing caking of powders and granules

IN Kaneko, Toyokazu, Kawasaki, Japan

Igarashi, Koji, Saga-ken, Japan

Watanabe, Terumi, Kawasaki, Japan

Matsumoto, Shinichi, Kawasaki, Japan

Harano, Shigenobu, Kawasaki, Japan

PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5657866 19970819

AI US 1995-576562 19951221 (8)

PRAI JP 1994-321126 19941226

JP 1995-302858 19951121

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Sewell, Paul T.; Assistant Examiner: Bui, Luan K.

LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 583

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB An ionically gellable material is gelled with a metal cation and the metal cation content of the gel is reduced to provide the gel with binding sites not occupied by the metal cation so the gel can be used to bind and remove metal cations from solution. In a preferred embodiment, a calcium alginate or calcium pectate gel in the form of beads is prepared, the calcium ion content of the gel is reduced to between 0.01 mg/g and 1.5 mg/g of moist gel by contacting the gel with an aqueous solution of acid such as lactic or tartaric acid having a pH of 1 to 3.5. The gel can be produced containing a microorganism such as yeast used for fermentation so metal ions can be removed while fermenting with the microorganism. In the bottle fermentation of wine to produce champagne, the gel containing yeast is added to the wine in the bottle. During fermentation, calcium and potassium ions are bound by the gel to reduce the precipitation of calcium tartrate and/or potassium bitartrate. Other uses of the gel include binding metal ions which can be other than calcium ions to provide metal ions for regulating enzymic activity or for recognizing, binding or purifying organic materials such as proteins or amino acids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 96:96793 USPATFULL

TI Alginate or pectate gel deficient in gelling ions for use in binding metal ions

IN Rinn, Jean-Charles, Cognac, France

Robillard, Bertrand, Epernay, France

PA Champagne Moet & Chandon, Epernay, France (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5567451 19961022

AI US 1995-368446 19950104 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-940856, filed on 23 Oct 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5385741

PRAI FR 1991-2220 19910225

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.
LREP Lowe, Price, LeBlanc & Becker
CLMN Number of Claims: 60
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 982
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB Microspheres of a substantially uniform diameter are produced having a central portion composed of a solution of a polyanion containing a biological material, and an outer permeable membrane enclosing the central portion which is a complex of the polyanion and a polycation. The biological material has a molecular size greater than 150,000 Daltons, and the membrane has a porosity such that the biological material does not permeate the membrane. The biological material may comprise living cells or living tissue. The microspheres are formed by individually enveloping falling droplets of a polyanion solution with a collapsing annular sheet of a polycation solution while the sheet is traveling downwardly at the same velocity as the droplets.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 95:96952 USPATFULL
TI Semipermeable microspheres encapsulating biological material
IN Wang, Taylor G., Nashville, TN, United States
PA Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5462866 19951031
AI US 1993-126787 19930923 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-812647, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented;
Pat. No. US 5260002
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.; Assistant Examiner: Ware, Deborah K.
LREP Tilton, Fallon, Lungmus & Chestnut
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 848

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB An ionically gellable material is gelled with a metal cation and the metal cation content of the gel is reduced to provide the gel with binding sites not occupied by the metal cation so the gel can be used to bind and remove metal cations from solution. In a preferred embodiment, a calcium alginate gel in the form of beads is prepared, the calcium ion content of the gel is reduced to between 0.01 mg/g and 1.5 mg/g of moist gel by contacting the gel with an aqueous solution of acid such as lactic or tartaric acid having a pH of 1 to 3.5. The gel can be produced containing a microorganism such as yeast used for fermentation so metal ions can be removed while fermenting with the microorganism. In the bottle fermentation of wine to produce champagne, the gel containing yeast is added to the wine in the bottle. During fermentation, calcium and potassium ions are bound by the gel to reduce the precipitation of calcium tartrate and/or potassium bitartrate. Other uses of the gel include binding metal ions which can be other than calcium ions to provide metal ions for regulating enzymic activity or for recognizing, binding or purifying organic materials such as proteins or amino acids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 95:9537 USPATFULL
TI Calcium alginate gel partially deficient in calcium ions for use in binding metal cations

IN Rinn, Jean-Charles, Cognac, France
Robillard, Bertrand, Epernay, France
PA Champagne Moet & Chandon, Epernay, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5385741 19950131
WO 9214544 19920903
AI US 1992-940856 19921023 (7)
WO 1992-FR171 19920225

19921023 PCT 371 date
19921023 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI FR 1991-2220 19910225
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.
LREP Lowe, Price, LeBlanc & Becker
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,26
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 797

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for producing uniform polymeric spheres with controllable permeability. This invention may be useful for encapsulating living cells or tissue or chemicals or medicines in uniform polymeric spheres. In particular, this invention relates to polymeric microspheres made from polycation and polyanion polymer solutions. An apparatus includes airtight housing 1 having top 3 and bottom 25 chambers. Top chamber 3 includes pressure regulator means 5, stationary polyanion reservoir tank 7, polycation reservoir tank 27, and feed line 9 to adjustable tank 11. Tank 11 is associated with oscillator 13, nozzle 14 and capacitance means 19. Nozzle 14 and oscillator 3 cooperate to form polyanion droplets. In the bottom chamber 25 annular nozzle 50 is used to form an annular jet of polycation solution. The droplets and polycation jet are mixed at minimal impact velocities to form uniform polymeric sphere.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT

AN 93:93496 USPATFULL
TI Method and apparatus for producing uniform polymeric spheres
IN Wang, Taylor G., Nashville, TN, United States
PA Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5260002 19931109
AI US 1991-812647 19911223 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Stoll, Robert L.; Assistant Examiner: Covert, John M.
LREP Tilton, Fallon, Lungmus & Chestnut
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 870

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB A packaging container for acrylamide **crystals** comprising (a) an inner bag consisting of a packaging material having moisture permeability in order to package acrylamide **crystals**, (b) an interlayer bag consisting of a packaging material having impermeability to atmospheric water-vapor and a gas-barrier property, and, if necessary, (c) an outer bag consisting of an exterior material, and a method for packaging acrylamide **crystal** by using the above container, is disclosed. According to the present invention, contamination of foreign particles such as lint and dust or tackiness

due to moisture can be prevented in transportation and storage.

AN 92:37203 USPATFULL
TI Packaging container and packaging method of acrylamide **crystal**
IN Tokunaga, Mareo, Kaizuka, Japan
Isozaki, Wataru, Takaishi, Japan
PA Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5111640 19920512
AI US 1990-573702 19900828 (7)
PRAI JP 1990-228368 19900905
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Sipos, John
LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 279

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB Compounds of formula (I): ##STR1## (in which R.sup.1 -R.sup.7 are hydrogen or various organic groups, n is 1-10, Ar is an aromatic group, U is CH.sub.2 or a carbon atom doubly bonded to either one of its adjacent carbons, and W is >CH.sub.2, >C.dbd.O, >CHOH, >C.dbd.NOH or various derivatives thereof) have the ability to lower the levels of blood lipid peroxides and blood sugars and to inhibit the activity of aldose reductase; they may be used therapeutically for these purposes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 92:29705 USPATFULL
TI Thiazolidine derivatives, their preparation and use
IN Yoshioka, Takao, Hiromachi, Japan
Kitazawa, Eiichi, Hiromachi, Japan
Kurumada, Yomoyuki, Hiromachi, Japan
Yamazaki, Mitsuo, Hiromachi, Japan
Hasegawa, Kazuo, Hiromachi, Japan
Fujita, Takashi, Hiromachi, Japan
PA Sankyo Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5104888 19920414
AI US 1990-560466 19900725 (7)
DCD 20030225
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-426533, filed on 24 Oct 1989 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-311445, filed on 19 Feb 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-233984, filed on 11 Aug 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-833867, filed on 25 Feb 1986, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1985-35324 19850226
JP 1985-35325 19850226
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gerstl, Robert
LREP Frishauf, Holtz, Goodman & Woodward
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 8727

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB A calcium silicate shaped body which comprises a multiplicity of interconnected secondary particles of calcium silicate **crystals**, voids interspersed between the secondary particles, and at least one inorganic inactive substance selected from among carbonaceous substance,

carbide, nitride, silicide and metallic oxide which is physically united with the secondary particles, the shaped body containing the inactive substance in an amount of 21 to 70% by weight; and a calcium silicate shaped body which comprises a multiplicity of interconnected secondary particles of calcium silicate **crystals**, voids interspersed between the secondary particles, and at least one inorganic inactive substance selected from among carbonaceous substance, carbide, nitride, silicide and metal oxide and physically united with the secondary particles, and an amorphous siliceous substance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 87:15191 USPATFULL
TI Shaped body of calcium silicate and process for producing same
IN Takahashi, Akira, Kagamihara, Japan
Shibahara, Kazuo, Motosu, Japan
Morimoto, Katsuhiro, Ibi, Japan
Samma, Hiromasa, Ogaki, Japan
Kubo, Kazuhiko, Motosu, Japan
PA Kabushiki Kaisha Osaka Packing Seizosho, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4647499 19870303
WO 8502839 19850704
AI US 1985-776053 19850827 (6)
WO 1984-JP628 19841228
19850827 PCT 371 date
19850827 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI JP 1983-246529 19831228
JP 1984-76846 19840416
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kittle, John E.; Assistant Examiner: Ryan, Patrick J.
LREP Armstrong, Nikaido, Marmelstein & Kubovcik
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,7
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1247
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB A device for separating water vapor from a sample of air has been developed. The device utilizes a water permeable membrane to separate the water vapor from an air stream containing other vapors, for example, organic vapors. The device is applicable, for example, in industrial hygiene applications to reduce or change humidity in an air stream prior to collection of organics on a sorbent tube.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 86:52149 USPATFULL
TI Method and device for separating water vapor from air
IN Langhorst, Marsha L., Midland, MI, United States
PA The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4612019 19860916
AI US 1982-400819 19820722 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Spitzer, Robert
LREP Prieto, Joe R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 657
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

AB A building element which inhibits the change of the interior temperature of a building beyond prescribed limits approximating room temperature. A rigid porous matrix structure is provided in thermal communication with the building interior. A store of phase change material impregnates the matrix structure. The phase change material has a melting point within the temperature limits so that the material melts when the interior temperature of the building exceeds the temperature limits. Melting of the material absorbs heat and reduces the interior temperature of the building, until the material is entirely melted. Conversely, the material freezes when the interior temperature of the building falls below the temperature limits to release heat and increase the interior temperature until the stored material is entirely frozen. The store of phase change material is sealed within the matrix structure so that the material undergoes repeated changes in phase between liquid and solid. Accordingly, by absorbing heat when too much heat is present, and releasing heat when too little heat is present, the building element maintains the interior temperature of the building within the prescribed limits.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 81:17811 USPATFULL

TI Methods, apparatus, and compositions for storing heat for the heating and cooling of buildings

IN Chahroudi, Day, Tiburon, CA, United States

Wellesley-Miller, Sean R., San Francisco, CA, United States

PA The Southwall Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4259401 19810331

AI US 1978-962366 19781120 (5)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1976-713314, filed on 10 Aug 1976, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ansher, Harold

LREP Townsend and Townsend

CLMN Number of Claims: 19

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,15

DRWN 25 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1387

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:40:55 ON 02 SEP 2003)

FILE 'HCAPLUS, INSPEC, JAPIO, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 11:41:28 ON 02 SEP 2003

L1 2949259 S (CRYSTAL?)

L2 10 S (REACT?) (8A) (POTASSIUM(W)BITARTRATE)

L3 1127 S (CALCIUM(W)CHLORIDE) (8A) (GEL OR GEL(4A)MATRIX)

L4 10946 S (GEL#) (10A) (CRYSTAL#).

L5 102409 S (CRUCIFORM OR CROSS(2W)SHAP?)

L6 0 S (CREAM(W)OF(W)TARTAR AND GELATIN)

L7 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3

L8 4 S L1 AND L2

L9 243 S L1 AND L3

L10 25 S L1 AND L3 AND L4

L11 0 S L1 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5

L12 8845 S L1 AND L5

L13 1 S L1 AND L3 AND L5

STN

HCAPLUS INSPEC USPTAL, JAPAO

9/2/03

=> d 18 1-4 abs, bib

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB antimony oxide [1309-64-4] And K bitartrate [868-14-4] at a mol ratio of 1:2, 1.25:2 or 1:2.25 were mixed with 10-15 mL H₂O, the mixts. were allowed to stand at 20-5.degree. for 24 h, and dild. to 150 mL. The mixts. were boiled for 15 min, filtered, and the filtrates were allowed to stand overnight give cryst. K antimonyl tartrate [11071-15-1]. The yields were 81.37, 80.79 and 96.78%, resp. Alternatively, antimony oxide and K bitartrate at the same mol ratios were mixed with 150 mL H₂O, boiled for 2 h, filtered, and allowed to **crystallize** overnight. The yields were 65.5, 76.3 and 85.1%, resp. Three injections (661001, 661002, and 660114) contg. purified K antimonyl tartrate were prepd. for clin. tests. The LD50 values in mice were 35.3 mg/kg for 661001 and 39.6 mg/kg for 661002 after i.p. administration (values close to those for com. products). Anthelmintic activities of these preps. were similar to those of com. preps. in mice. In clin. tests, side effects of these preps. also were similar to those of com. products. Thus, the side effects and toxicity of injections are due to K antimonyl tartrate itself and not to impurities.
AN 1983:95615 HCAPLUS
DN 98:95615
TI Qualitative and quantitative studies of potassium antimonyl tartrate. II. Preparation of the pure product and clinical observations
AU Zhu, Jihong; Liang, Wenzao; Chen, Wanqing; Sheng, Jingfen; Tu, Guoshi
CS Natl. Inst. Control Pharm. Biol. Prod., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China
SO Yaowu Fenxi Zazhi (1982), 2(5), 278-80
CODEN: YFZADL; ISSN: 0254-1793
DT Journal
LA Chinese

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN
AB A toilet training article in the form of a toilet training pad containing an effervescent agent is disclosed. The toilet training pad, which may be an insertable pad or integrated directly into an undergarment, contains an effervescent agent which releases gas upon being contacted by urine. The effervescent agent may be in the form of a compound containing a substantially inert gas, or may be a combination of compounds that, upon being contacted by urine, produce a gas.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:220592 USPATFULL
TI Article for assisting in toilet training
IN Underhill, Richard L., Neenah, WI, UNITED STATES
Malone, Marsha M., Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES
Minerath, Bernard J., III, Oshkosh, WI, UNITED STATES
Lange, Beth A., Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES
Krzysik, Duane G., Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES
Koenig, David W., Menasha, WI, UNITED STATES
Bleck, Kimberly M., Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003153884 A1 20030814
AI US 2003-383125 A1 20030306 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-696747, filed on 25 Oct 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6576810
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SENNIGER POWERS LEAVITT AND ROEDEL, ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 16TH FLOOR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63102
CLMN Number of Claims: 62
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1051

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

AB A toilet training article in the form of a toilet training pad containing an effervescent agent is disclosed. The toilet training pad, which may be an insertable pad or integrated directly into an undergarment, contains an effervescent agent which releases gas upon being contacted by urine. The effervescent agent may be in the form of a compound containing a substantially inert gas, or may be a combination of compounds that, upon being contacted by urine, produce a gas.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 2003:211312 USPATFULL

TI Process for manufacturing a toilet training article containing effervescent agent

IN Underhill, Richard L., Neenah, WI, UNITED STATES
Malone, Marsha M., Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES
Minerath, Bernard J., III, Oshkosh, WI, UNITED STATES
Lange, Beth A., Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES
Krzysik, Duane G., Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES
Koenig, David W., Menasha, WI, UNITED STATES
Bleck, Kimberly M., Appleton, WI, UNITED STATES
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

PI US 2003145937 A1 20030807

AI US 2003-383123 A1 20030306 (10)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-696747, filed on 25 Oct 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6576810

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP SENNIGER POWERS LEAVITT AND ROEDEL, ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 16TH FLOOR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63102

CLMN Number of Claims: 56

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 903

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

AB A toilet training article in the form of a toilet training pad containing an effervescent agent is disclosed. The toilet training pad, which may be an insertable pad or integrated directly into an undergarment, contains an effervescent agent which releases gas upon being contacted by urine. The effervescent agent may be in the form of a compound containing a substantially inert gas, or may be a combination of compounds that, upon being contacted by urine, produce a gas.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT

AN 2003:155756 USPATFULL

TI Toilet training article containing an effervescent agent

IN Underhill, Richard L., Neenah, WI, United States
Malone, Marsha M., Appleton, WI, United States
Minerath, III, Bernard J., Oshkosh, WI, United States
Lange, Beth A., Appleton, WI, United States
Krzysik, Duane G., Appleton, WI, United States
Koenig, David W., Menasha, WI, United States
Bleck, Kimberly M., Appleton, WI, United States
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., Neenah, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6576810 B1 20030610

AI US 2000-696747 20001025 (9)

DT Utility

FS GRANTED

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Morris, Terrel; Assistant Examiner: Boyd, Jennifer

LREP Senniger, Powers, Leavitt & Roedel
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 834
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:40:55 ON 02 SEP 2003)

FILE 'HCAPLUS, INSPEC, JAPIO, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 11:41:28 ON
02 SEP 2003

L1 2949259 S (CRYSTAL?)
L2 10 S (REACT?) (8A) (POTASSIUM(W)BITARTRATE)
L3 1127 S (CALCIUM(W)CHLORIDE) (8A) (GEL OR GEL(4A)MATRIX)
L4 10946 S (GEL#) (10A) (CRYSTAL#)
L5 102409 S (CRUCIFORM OR CROSS(2W)SHAP?)
L6 0 S (CREAM(W)OF(W)TARTAR AND GELATIN)
L7 0 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L8 4 S L1 AND L2
L9 243 S L1 AND L3
L10 25 S L1 AND L3 AND L4
L11 0 S L1 AND L3 AND L4 AND L5
L12 8845 S L1 AND L5
L13 1 S L1 AND L3 AND L5

=>